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## Kabul Times (May 12, 1964, vol. 3, no. 61)

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## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max +24 C.  
Minimum +11 C.  
Sun sets today at 6-56 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-01 a.m.  
Tomorrow's Outlook:  
Clear.  
—Forecast by Air Authority

# KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Shar-e-naw; Khyber Restaurant  
Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque  
International Club; Pamir Cinema

VOL. III, NO. 61

KABUL, TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1964, (SAUR 22, 1343, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

## Message To Human Rights Seminar From His Majesty The King

I am very happy, indeed, that the United Nations Seminar on Human Rights in Developing Countries is being held in the capital of our country. With this message, I would like to extend a cordial welcome to all prominent personalities who are attending this gathering and I hope that your stay in Afghanistan would be a very pleasant one and that your work here will be crowned with success.

The undeniable fact that Man is endowed with certain irrefutable rights is more clearly established in our day and age than ever before.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Covenants pertaining to this subject are, in the present-day world, the true foundations of a healthy society. The principles underlying these rights have been inspired by the sacred doctrines and their application requires firm faith and persistent effort on the part of every individual and the human society. The responsible personalities of our world have an important duty to perform and heavy obligations to meet in securing these rights in order to uphold the dignity of Man.

In the developing countries, which have not yet attained economic maturity, poverty, illiteracy and other shortcomings have created important obstacles which hinder progress towards the attainment of these rights. To remove these impediments requires greater effort on the part of the people of these countries.

Today, Afghanistan finds itself at the threshold of a new era, one of the Principal and basic objectives of which is the safeguarding of human rights. I am, therefore, happy that your meeting is being held in our capital city at such a period.

I hope that this important gathering will prove most useful for all developing countries, including my own. I am confident that its findings will serve the cause of Human Rights and it will help in the attainment of the basic objectives of the United Nations.

## Dr. A. A. Popal's Welcome Address At Seminar Here



Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, Minister of Education and Second Deputy Prime Minister, welcomes delegates to the UN Seminar on Human Rights in Developing Countries, which opened this morning at Kabul University Auditorium. Dr. Osman Anwary, Rector of Kabul University, sits on platform at left.

## Welcome To Kabul

Afghanistan is pleased and honoured that the United Nations has chosen Kabul for the site of its Seminar on Human Rights in Developing Countries.

The Kabul Times joins officials and private citizens in giving a warm and friendly welcome to all the delegates and guests at the seminar.

It is our sincere wish that your stay here will be a pleasant one and that you may accomplish your goals in an atmosphere of deep understanding and unselfish good will.

We also hope that the citizens of Kabul and Afghanistan will show you the true Afghan hospitality so that some day you will want to return to our golden land for another visit.

## Human Rights Seminar Opens With Welcome Speeches And Election Of Officers

KABUL, May, 12.—

AFGHANISTAN stepped into the world spotlight this morning as the United Nations opened its Seminar on Human Rights in Developing Countries.

Fourteen nations in Asia and the Far East were represented along with 13 distinguished international organisations dedicated to the protection and extension of the rights of man.

A royal welcome was given to the delegates in the form of a message from His Majesty the King, read to the assembly by Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, Minister of Education and Second Deputy Prime Minister, followed by Dr. Popal's own welcome.

The auditorium at Kabul University was packed with delegates, observers, and distinguished guests; loudspeakers piped the speeches outside so that the overflow crowd might hear the remarks on this historic occasion.

The keynote speaker was John P. Humphrey, representative of the UN Secretary-General, who discussed the purpose of the seminar and the significance of holding it in Afghanistan which is so rapidly advancing the cause of Human Rights for its people.

"All of us are impressed," he said, "by the energy with which the Afghan people are meeting the challenge of changing patterns of living in an industrially developing country which is at the same time determined to remain loyal to its great traditions."

Mr. Humphrey went on to set the tone for the approaching sessions by outlining the UN philosophy behind the seminar.

"This seminar is one of a series of informal conferences which have been and are being organised by the United Nations in various parts of the world to study a variety of questions relating to Human Rights," he said.

The seminar in Kabul is the first to be devoted exclusively to the problems of Human Rights in developing countries, he said, "but the United Nations hopes that, now that the government of Afghanistan has taken the initiative, there will be other semi-

nars on the same subject in other parts of the world."

"These seminars," he continued, "are quite informal in character. The participants, although nominated by governments, do not represent those governments but speak as individuals."

He said it is not the purpose of these seminars to draft conventions or resolutions, although they

## Afghan Named Chairman

The delegates this morning unanimously elected as seminar chairman Mr. Zalmai Mahmoud Ghazi, Director General of International Relations and of UN Affairs in the Afghan Foreign Ministry.

Six Vice-Chairmen were elected: Mr. John Kerr, Australia; Mrs. M. Chandrasekhar, India; Mr. Ahmad Matine-Daftary, Iran; Mr. Shintaro Fukushima, Japan; Mr. Demidagva, Mongolia; and Mr. Khaja Shahabuddin, Pakistan.

Mr. Bruce Edgar Souter of New Zealand was named rapporteur.

may feel strongly enough about a subject that they may want to put this conviction on record.

"The purpose of the seminars is rather to provide the participants with an opportunity to exchange their views and experiences in the hope that this may help them and the countries from which they come to solve certain problems," Mr. Humphrey said.

These discussions also assist various UN groups to deal with Human Rights problems. One such group is the Commission on Human Rights. Mr. Humphrey himself is director of the UN Division of Human Rights which

(Contd on page 8)

## Stikker Appeals For Western Unity

THE HAGUE, May, 12, (DPA). NATO Secretary-General Dirk Stikker Tuesday appealed to the Western Alliance to maintain its unity and not relax its vigilance towards the east.

On the eve of the NATO conference in the Hague, Stikker, who retires this summer, told reporters that though some relaxation in the atmosphere had been noted, the main causes of East-West tension still remained. That is, one division of Europe, the problems of Berlin and Germany, and the attitude towards the western international position.

The Secretary-General warned that the current ideological conflict between the Soviet Union and People's Republic of China should not be overestimated. As before, both had as their goal communist world domination.

Likewise, economic difficulties encountered by East-Bloc Nations meant neither greater security nor stability for the west, Stikker stressed.

Pointing out that the geographical difference between the civilian administration in Paris, and the military leadership (standing group) in Washington, Stikker proposed a limited reform in the NATO alliance in this connection.

Stikker said the main task of the NATO foreign ministers conference beginning today was a basic estimation of the world situation, with emphasis on the crises in Cyprus and South Vietnam.

The Ministers were particularly concerned with the Cyprus conflict, which jeopardised the NATO solidarity in its southeastern flank, the Secretary-General added.

The proposed NATO multilateral force would not be discussed, Stikker said, since it was a military problem.

## Special Stamp Issued Honouring Human Rights Seminar

KABUL, May, 12.—The Philatelic Department of the Ministry of Communications has issued special postage stamp on the occasion of the Human Rights Seminar in Kabul.

The stamp is adorned by a lighted torch—symbol of the Human Rights.

It costs Af. 3.75 and is available at the sales counter of Kabul University and the Central Post Office.

## Regional Economic Units May Become Future Order Idea Gains Support At UN Conference

GENEVA, May, 12, (DPA).—A PLAN to create regional economic groupings for developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America found support at the U.N. world Trade and Development Conference here last night amongst the representatives from Brazil, Guinea and the Philippines.

Guinea's representative, Goba Dore, said his country took a positive view of this idea, which is also actively supported by the U.S.A., Britain and France.

Hortencio J. Brillantes of the Philippines suggested that economic groupings of this kind should be based on three principles: Exchange of experiences amongst individual countries, in which the industrial countries should aid developing nations, joint efforts to develop infrastructure projects (transport etc.) and creation of a common market.

Brazilian delegate Portella de Aguiar said the groupings should above all have as their aims regulation of trade currents, prevention of new hindrances in trading between developing countries, and avoidance of discriminatory measures against develop-

ing countries' trade. On the other hand the developing countries themselves should be in a position to take discriminatory measures against industrial nations where necessary, he said.

## Pakistan Accuses India Thwarting Kashmir Issue Solution Peacefully

NEW YORK, May, 12, (DPA).—Pakistani Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto last night accused India of thwarting all peaceful methods of solving the Kashmir conflict and thus provoking the alternative to a peaceful solution, namely war.

Bhutto was replying to a two-hour speech which the Indian delegate, Education Minister M. C. Chagla, made before the U.N. Security Council.



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Kha

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## KABUL TIMES

MAY 12, 1964

## Human Rights Seminar

Afghanistan, specially honours the Human Rights Seminar of the ECAFE countries, which opened in Kabul this morning, because right now our own nation is going through an immense social change aimed at providing further individual freedoms to our countrymen.

Under the guidance of our Monarch, it has been more than a year now that we are working hard for introducing a social reform programme. This reform includes revision of the present Constitution; enacted more than thirty years ago, an electoral law, envisaging free parliamentary elections and the issuing of a press law which among other things further paves the ground for private and free press to emerge. The overall aim of this programme is to provide proper conditions for an increased participation of people in public affairs and to secure all the privileges which they deserve as human beings.

It is true that we need many years in order to implement this historic programme; but one thing is apparent: we are absolutely determined to make a success of what we have already begun.

The United Nations sponsored human rights seminar is the first seminar of this nature ever held in this country. We hope that the distinguished delegates who have come from many parts of the world will greatly enjoy their brief stay in our historic capital. The subject with which we have to deal in this seminar are not new but the fact that the United Nations has decided to relate these subjects to Human Rights issues have given them a new dimension. Most of the delegates represent the developing countries of Asia and their problems even in the field of Human Rights are more or less identical. The gathering is a scholarly panel in which we hope the delegates will express their views on ways and means of further promoting the rights and privileges of our citizens. Governments represented at the Seminar are holding different views regarding international

## Afghanistan Stands On The Threshold Of An Interesting New Beginning

By: KHATAK

Moments of clear vision are bound to appear in the life of a nation as they do in the consciousness of individuals. It might be appropriate now on the eve of our new constitution to seek a clear vision about our nation's status quo in order to forge ahead in the right direction.

We must search our national conscience and re-evaluate our goals. Although we would be naive indeed not to be conscious of the great debate going on in the world about the relative superiority of various ideologies and economic systems, we must remain true to the pledge our country has made for itself—that is, in the words of His Majesty King Mohammad Zahir, "to be ruled under a new order guided by democratic principles".

The constitution which will carry out these principles this week went through the final stages of study by an eminent body and is expected to be submitted to public opinion through the press and later to a grand assembly for final ratification.

Greater National Effort  
On the economic front we are now going through our second five-year plan but we must have greater national effort and more funds available for its successful completion.

National coherence, zeal, leadership, and enthusiasm we have in abundance. But funds, we must procure. Not just local funds but hard currencies from the industrialised countries.

This can come about in two

ways—through expansion of world trade and through foreign aid. Right now, our delegates at the Geneva Conference on Trade and Development are emphatically pointing out our financial and trade problems and the means for their solution—and the results looming on the horizon look very good indeed.

As for foreign aid, we certainly need to get more of it—but perhaps more important we need to do a better job of channelling that aid in the right direction rather than the hit-or-miss method with which we are currently utilising the loans, grants, advice and technical knowledge that friendly nations are making available to us. To use the foreign aid in a more efficient method we need to have expert advice from these nations.

Psychologically speaking we are going through a phase of mild, yet profound emotionalism. Individuals, though rare in numbers, appear to be like erupting volcanoes, determined to exert themselves and charged with a sense of achievement and contributing to the general trends of development.

Other individuals, however seem to labour under an invisible and natural force of conventionalism—or milder shades of sentiments and feelings. To muster and merge these varying ways of thinking and forge them into a

powerful force for worthwhile progress will place a considerable burden on the national leadership—but it will pay big dividends. Geographically speaking, we are land-locked—a state of existence which entails the usual problems of land-locked countries, plus the fact that we have had and are still having a political difference with a country who is controlling our traditional transit route via Karachi. This country is Pakistan and the issue is the destiny of seven million people with whom we share unbreakable ethnic, cultural and linguistic ties—Pakhtunistans.

Politically speaking we are pledged to non-alignment. Moments of exercising free judgement regarding major world developments can at times be difficult and trying—especially if these judgements are to be made objectively and forcefully.

And so it is that we analyse our problems, admit our shortcomings, and take stock of our objectives as we enter a new era.

Let us, like the caterpillar, wrap our crawling ways into the cocoon of burial and allow a new Afghanistan to emerge with fresh new wings—as unrecognisable to the old Afghanistan as the butterfly is to the caterpillar. Let us, on the eve of a new constitution and the opening of the human rights seminar, re-dedicate ourselves to "a new order guided by democratic principles" and a new nation of which we can all be proud.

## PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's *Isiah* carried a leading article on the Human Rights Seminar which opened in Kabul today. The editorial pointed out that this was the first such gathering ever to be held in Afghanistan. It also outlined some of the topics which will be touched upon by the Afghan delegates at the conference. These include, the role of the press in the advancement of human rights and efforts made to do away with factors limiting Human Rights through the incorporation of new laws.

The editorial then went on to say that the Human Rights issue is more challenging in the developing countries rather than in the advanced nations. This is so because economic and educational development are important prerequisites of any democratic system. Individuals must have the rights to choose the sort of work they like and they think best. Government must see that people will be able to exercise this right freely. The question of popularising Human Rights, the editorial said, has been a problem with which mankind has been confronted since many centuries.

Violation of some of these rights has often led to revolutions and wars. The paper mentioned the efforts made in Afghanistan for the safeguard of Human Rights and the fact that our new Constitution is going studied by a commission of the elite before submission for public discussion and ratification. In conclusion it wished all the guests who are here in Kabul to take part in the seminar to have an interesting and happy time and hoped for their success.

Yesterday's *Anis* devoted its editorial to the question of Cyprus. It said the problem of Cyprus, which has disturbed the peace in the Mediterranean, still remains to be solved. It is feared that in case the situation is allowed to deteriorate any further it might become another Cuba bringing the east and west to a new confrontation dangerous to peace. Efforts made to solve the problem have been in vain so far. While apparently they seem to be able to maintain partial calm in Cyprus, the core of the problem remains as it was when the crisis began last Christmas. Various suggestions from different quarters are advanced for the solution of the problem. The editorial quoted those forwarded by the American journalist Walter Lippmann and British professor Arnold Toynbee, which are more or less the same in principle. They both suggest that Greece and Turkey should compromise and exchange islands and or the Greeks of Turkey for the Turks of Cyprus. Anyway, concluded the editorial, continuation of the present situation is good neither for the two contending parties nor for the world.

KABUL, May, 12.—The educational authorities opened a village school for boys at Takhta/Kuprak village in Takhar Province yesterday. The villagers have undertaken to provide one acre of land and also build the school. Similarly, a Boarding Primary School has also been opened by the Provincial Department of Education in Chazni town. The school will enrol children from nomadic tribes and the outlying areas of Ghazni Province.

The ceremony which was held on this occasion was attended by the Governor of Ghazni and local civil and military officials. A report from Bamian says that the village school at Sari-Qol village in Yakaolung District has been converted into a regular primary school.

"In our country we have those three unspeakably precious things: Freedom of speech, freedom of conscience, and the privilege never to practice either of them."—Mark Twain.

"I am the inferior of any man whose rights I trample under foot. Men are not superior by reason of the accidents of race or colour. They are superior who have the best heart—the best brain."—Robert Ingersoll.

"I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it."—Attributed to Voltaire.

"Governments exist to protect the rights of minorities."—Wendell Phillips.

"Those who deny freedom for others deserve it not for themselves."—Abraham Lincoln.

"In giving freedom to the slave, we assure freedom to the free—honourable alike in what we give and what we preserve. We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last, best hope of earth."—Abraham Lincoln.

"It has long been a grave question whether any government, not too strong for the liberties of its people, can be strong enough to maintain its existence in great emergencies."—Lincoln.

"A fair day's wages for a fair day's work." It is as just a demand as governed men ever made of governing. It is the everlasting right of man."—Thomas Carlyle.

"The fact that man knows right from wrong proves his intellectual superiority to the other creatures, but the fact that he can do wrong proves his moral inferiority to any creature that cannot."—Mark Twain.

"Wherever there is a human being, I see God-given rights inherent in that being, whatever may be the sex or complexion."—William Lloyd Garrison.

"You cannot possibly have a broader basis for any government than that which includes all the people, with all their rights in their hands, and with an equal power to maintain their rights."—William Lloyd Garrison.

"The only sure bulwark of continuing liberty is a government strong enough to protect the interest of the people, and a people strong enough and well enough informed to maintain its sovereign control over the government."—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"We look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms. The first is freedom of speech and expression—

## Universal Declaration Of Human Rights Covers Every Aspect Of Man's Life

Few countries, if any, can answer a resounding yes to every item in the rollcall of rights outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the General Assembly, moreover, did not expect a 100 per cent immediate implementation of the rights outlined, but set-up the declaration "as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations" to "strive to promote respect for these rights" and eventually to "secure their universal and effective recognition and observance".

Below is the text of these rights:

Article 1. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, nationality or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6. Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7. All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 8. Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 9. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10. Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and impartial hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11. (1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

(2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 12. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13. (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.

(2) Everyone has the right to right to rest and leisure, including

leave any country, including his reasonable limitation of working hours, and to return to his country of origin.

Article 14. (1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

(2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15. (1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 16. (1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

(2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

(3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 17. (1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 19. Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 20. (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

(2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 21. (1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

(2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public services in his country.

(3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Article 22. Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Article 23. (1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

(2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

(3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

Article 24. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 25. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

(2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Article 26. (1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

(2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

(3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Article 27. (1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

(2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Article 28. Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Article 29. (1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

(2) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by the law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

(3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 30. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

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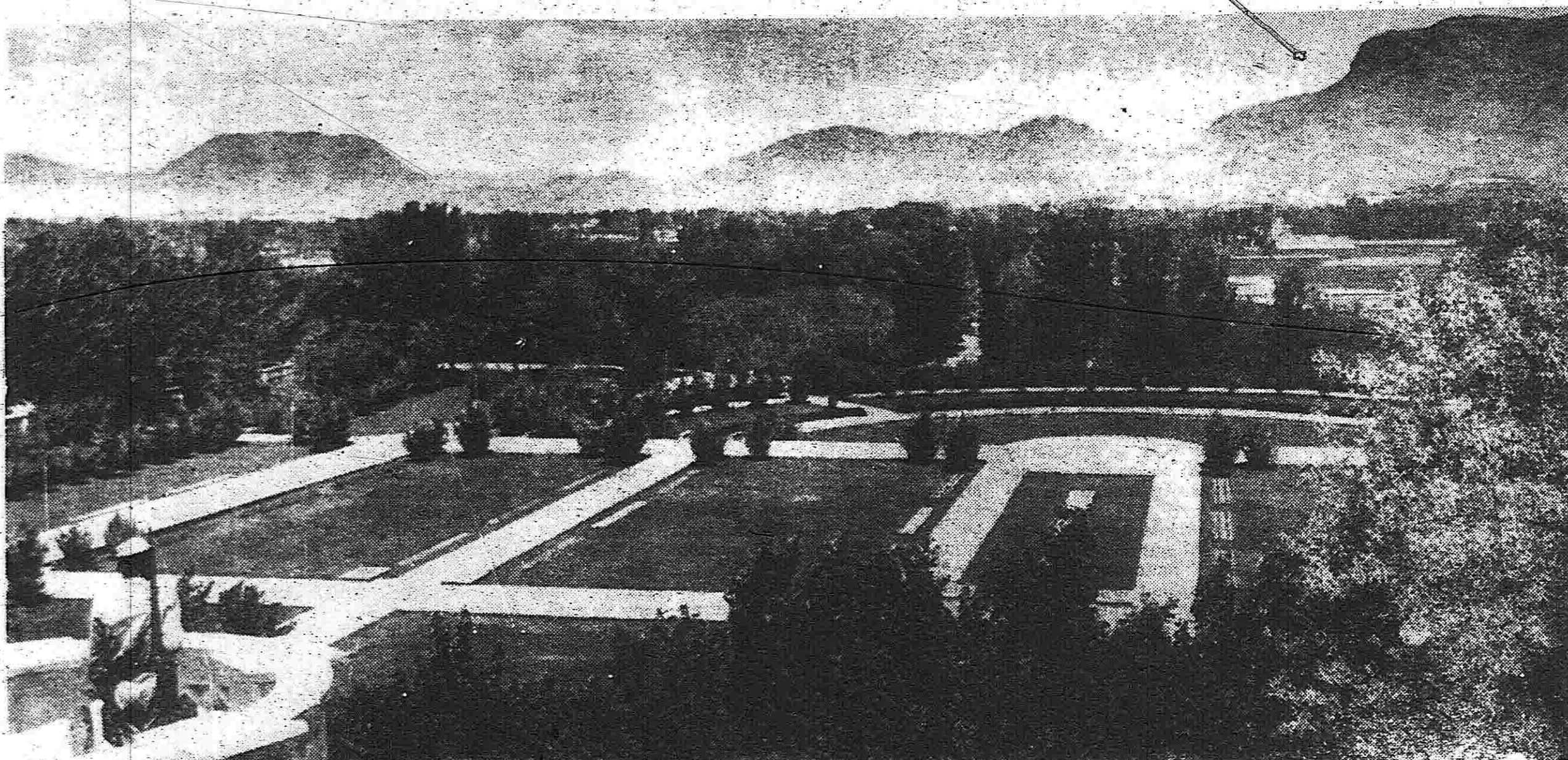
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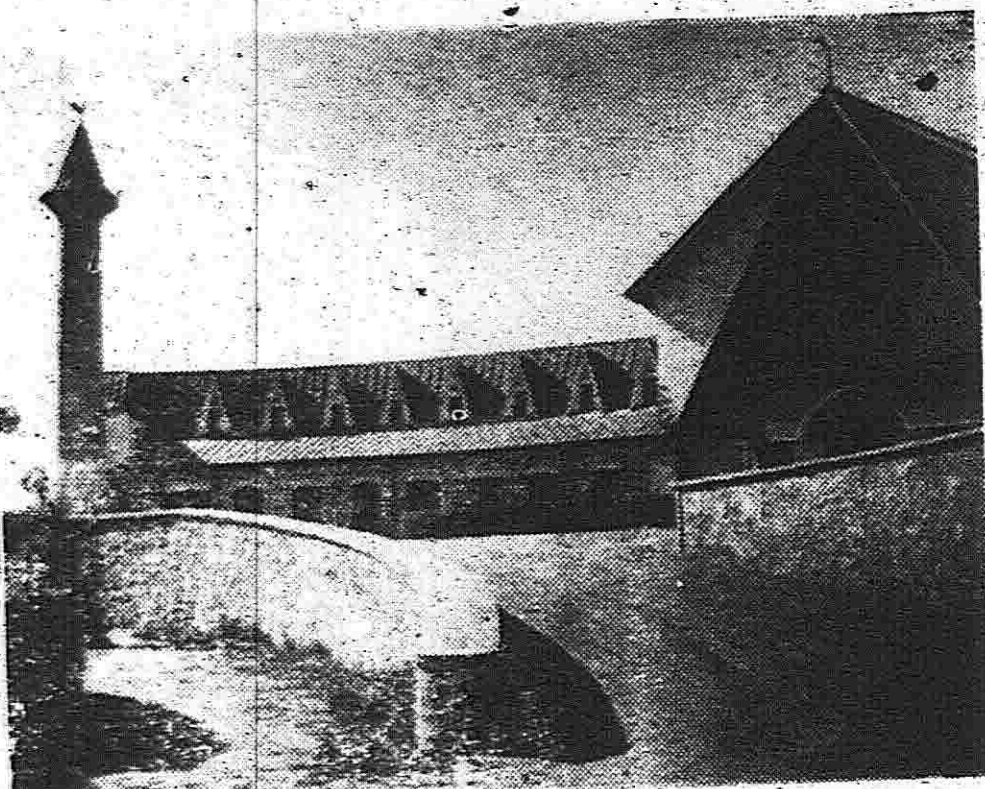
## THE FRUIT EXPORT COMPANY







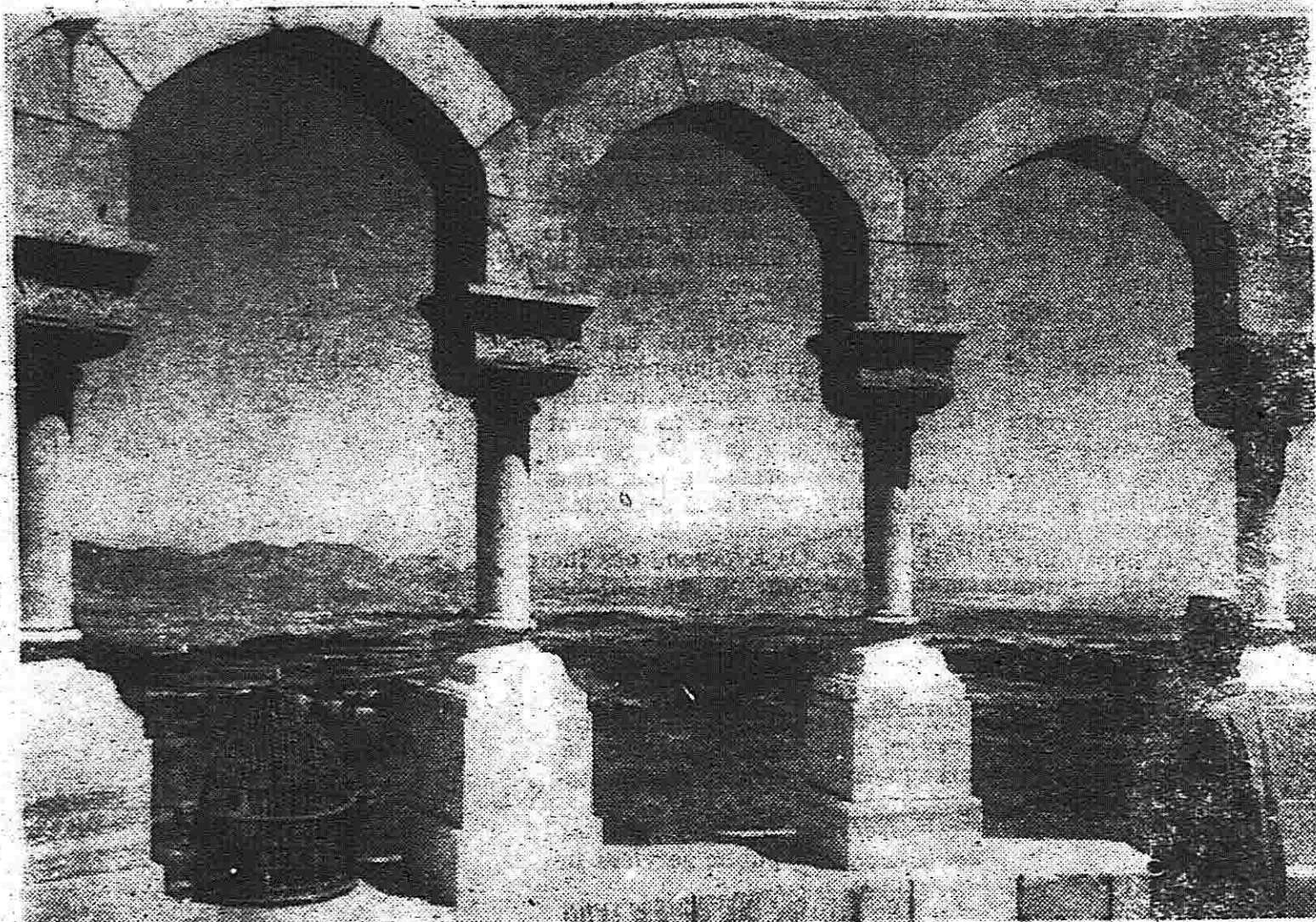
A view from the balcony at Chilstoon Palace shows the gardens which are seen by State guests who stay here while visiting the capital. The palace is also the scene of many Royal functions including weddings.



Palatial barn houses cows on Royal Estate.



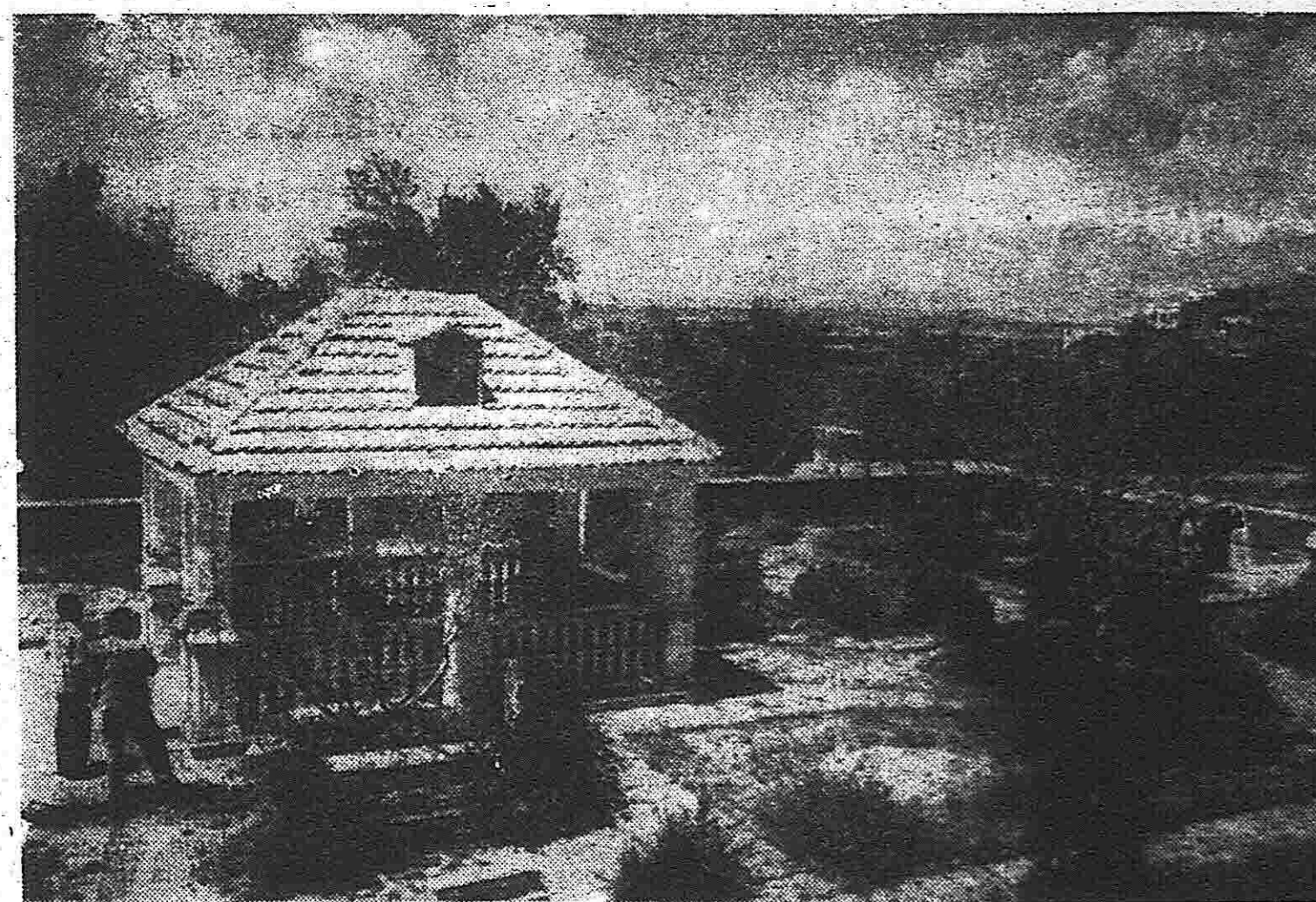
Two natural beauties enhance manmade Lake Kargha.



Over looking Lake Kargha and the city of Kabul from Tapa Public Gardens. In foreground guests who stay here while in the gardens.



Lake Kargha provides swimming and boating within a few minutes drive from Kabul.



Babur's Tomb dates back to his death in 1518 but was rebuilt in 1932.

## Photographer Finds 'Pictures Unlimited' In Kabul Environs

Photos and Story  
By: Prof. Jimmy Bedford

Although Afghanistan is large and extensive travel is time-consuming, a visitor does not need to go far from Kabul to find an abundance of interesting and picturesque scenery.

The accompanying pictures represent a small portion of those taken during a five-hour drive around Kabul and its environs—and an hour of that was spent having a leisurely lunch and tea at Spozhmai Cafe on Lake Kargha.

At no time during the entire trip did we go more than 18 kilometres from the city itself. That was to the Royal Estate of Karez-a-Mir where His Majesty the King keeps his livestock and greenhouses. Included here is a palatial barn housing, among other animals, the purebred Brown Swiss cows presented to His Majesty by the late President Kennedy.

Most impressive is the 15-minute drive to Paghman which takes you up to the crystal clear mountain stream which feeds Lake Kargha as well as supplying water for the new Kabul University campus.

Enroute to the mountain top you pass several water-powered flour mills, if you take the new road. You can also go through the Afghan Arch of Triumph built in the 1920s along the general line of the one in Paris. Inside is a public picnic ground that is exceedingly popular among Kabul residents who come here to escape the summer heat. Being about a thousand feet above Kabul, it is always a few degrees cooler than the capital.

Nearby are the Tapa Public Gardens which remind one of the famed formal gardens at Versailles Palace. This area was formerly used as a summer resort by His Majesty the King but has now been turned over to the public.

Enroute back to Kabul over the new road, you pass Lake Kargha with its swimming facilities and water skiing equipment. For the less energetic, there is always an umbrella-covered table at the adjoining cafe.

Other interesting spots are Babur's tomb, from which you get a fine view of Babur gardens with the Hindu Kush mountains rising in the distance, and Chilstoon Palace where State guests stay when visiting the Afghan capital.

## UN Forces Trying Hard To End Cyprus Stalemate

By: Associated Press

THE Greek-Turkish feud on Cyprus appeared Sunday night to have settled down into a stalemate which contained at least the temporary benefit of sparing lives.

Swift, sharp foray by Greek and Turkish Cypriots into each other's territory since Christmas have been replaced by cap pistol noises in the night.

### Pravda Publishes Series Of Articles On Differences With China

MOSCOW, May, 11, (Reuter).—The Soviet Union regards her ideological battle with China as a "top priority," the Communist Party newspaper Pravda said Sunday in launching a new broadside against the Chinese Communists.

Pravda's editorial Sunday first of a series of articles it promised on Chinese "subversion" appeared to confirm reports that the Kremlin has decided the situation is irretrievable.

Observers here said Pravda's definition of the conflict suggested the Kremlin is preparing for a sustained campaign.

The exchange of polemics entered a new, more bitter phase last month, ending a lull of several months. Since then there have been almost daily attacks from Moscow or Peking.

Communist sources said the Italian Communist Party was told of Soviet Union's tougher stand at talks here last week. The Italians failed to get Mr. Khrushchov to budge from his plan to seek a world communist conference during autumn on the issue.

The Chinese rejected the plan in a letter to Moscow last week. They said a suitable conference might take five years or longer to arrange. They warned Mr. Khrushchov a split was certain if he went ahead with a conference without China.

The Chinese instead proposed direct talks with the Soviets next October in Peking. Observers said it seemed unlikely Mr. Khrushchov would agree to this counter-proposal which has not been made public here so far.

The Soviet Union is expected to try to rally support for a conference with or without the Chinese, but most observers believe the attempt to win over doubting European Communist leaders will take many months. They think the autumn deadline is unlikely to be maintained.

### U.S. Has Strong Interest In British Position

#### In Persian Gulf; Rusk

WASHINGTON, May, 12, (Reuter).—Mr. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, said Monday the U.S. had a "strong interest" in the British and Western position in the Persian Gulf and access to the area's resources.

He also resisted suggestions that Britain should refuse to support the U.S. economic boycott of Cuba if only because the U.S. allegedly failed to back her against the United Arab Republic in the Yemen-Aden dispute.

Speaking in a BBC television interview recorded before he left for Europe, Mr. Rusk said "Britain has an important interest in the security of the Western hemisphere."

He said the two countries might have minor differences about when particular moves should be made but in most of the "dozens" of questions there were involved in round the globe they were "working very closely together."

"I would not think that because one can find one where there might be a shade of difference, and another where there is another shade of difference that this is a sort of tit for tat when we have so many problems on our common agenda," he said.

Mr. Rusk disagreed with statements last year by former Secretary of State Dean Acheson that Britain had lost an empire and not yet found a new role in world events.

Seven thousand U.N. soldiers from Canada, Ireland, Sweden, Britain co-operating countries are firmly "planted" in trouble spots on the divided island.

### UN in Action

Roving patrols with the blue U.N. flag flying in the breeze have been jumping quickly into, flares-ups and putting the fire out before it becomes a full scale blaze.

The result is the casualty lists on both sides which total up unofficially to more than 300 dead, 500 to 600 wounded and several hundred missing, now is confirmed to an occasional one dead or one or two wounded.

The U.N. does not pretend its activity has accomplished the first goal of reducing tension but top officers say they are satisfied that at least the Greek-Turkish combat is now contained to fixed positions.

### Final Objectives

Greek Cypriot security forces in the name of the Makarios government have stopped short of their final objectives of quelling Turkish resistance in the Hyrenia Pass to the north and so far have kept hands off of the big Turkish concentration of 6,000 in the town of Lefka.

Opposing patrols roam the Kyrenia range near the medieval Saint Hilarion castle but Cypriots are all over the place in the kind of profusion almost certain to dissuade any further ambitions of either side.

### Shoot to make Presence Felt

Turkish villages surrounded by the majority Greek Cypriots are concerned but nothing like before the U.N. got into gear March 27. A prime example last week was Louroudjina, 15 miles south of Nicosia, where Greeks encroached from the mountain tops, the U.N. moved in and obtained a cease-fire, then planted 30 officers and men in the area to restore the Turks' confidence.

Shooting all week long in the Kyrenia Pass never seemed aimed at anything except for back side to serve notice to each other they still were there.

### Friction Spots

Aside from these couple of friction spots, the remainder of the island has settled into a quiescent if uneasy peace.

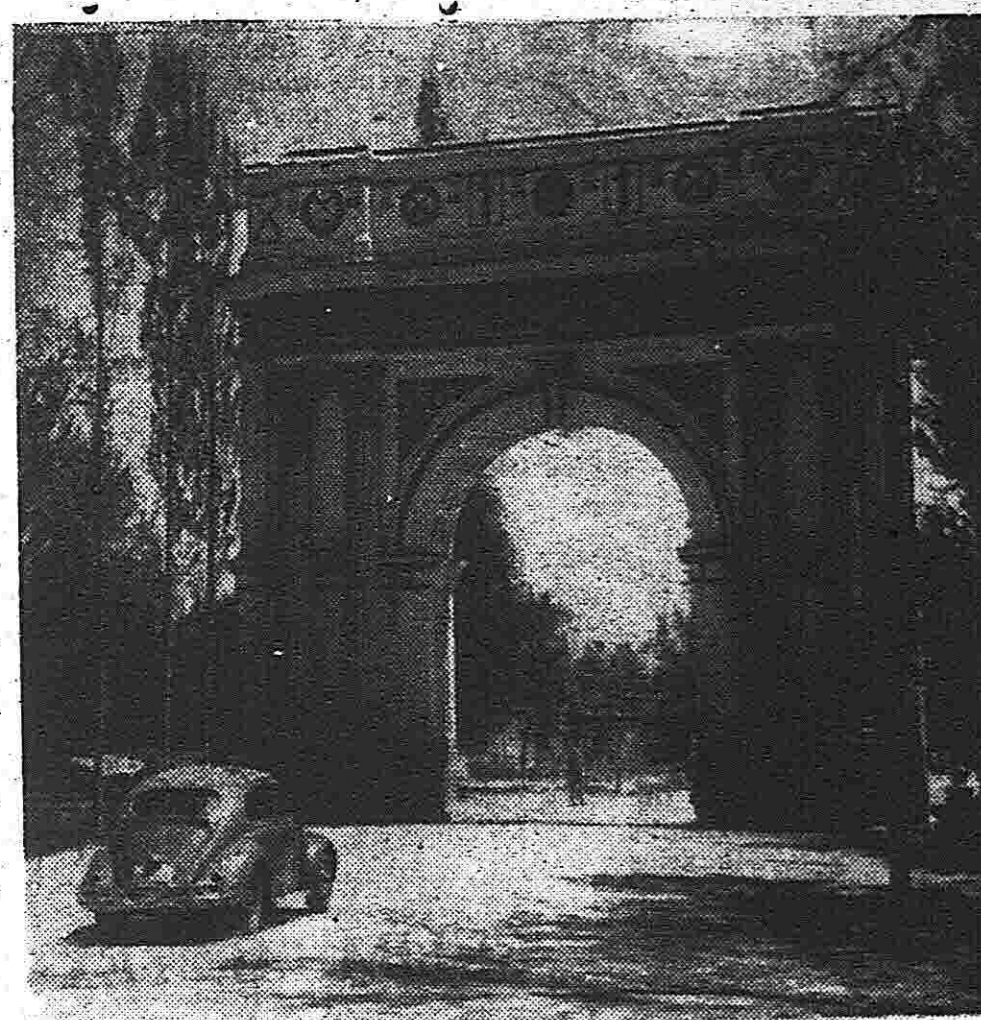
Nicosia's "green line" dividing Greek and Turk rattles almost nightly with gunfire but again no one seems to get hurt.

With the paramilitary situation in an apparent deep freeze, the problem is squarely on the President's doorstep to reach a political solution with Turkish leader and Vice-President Fazil Kuchuk acceptable in Nicosia, Ankara and in Athens.

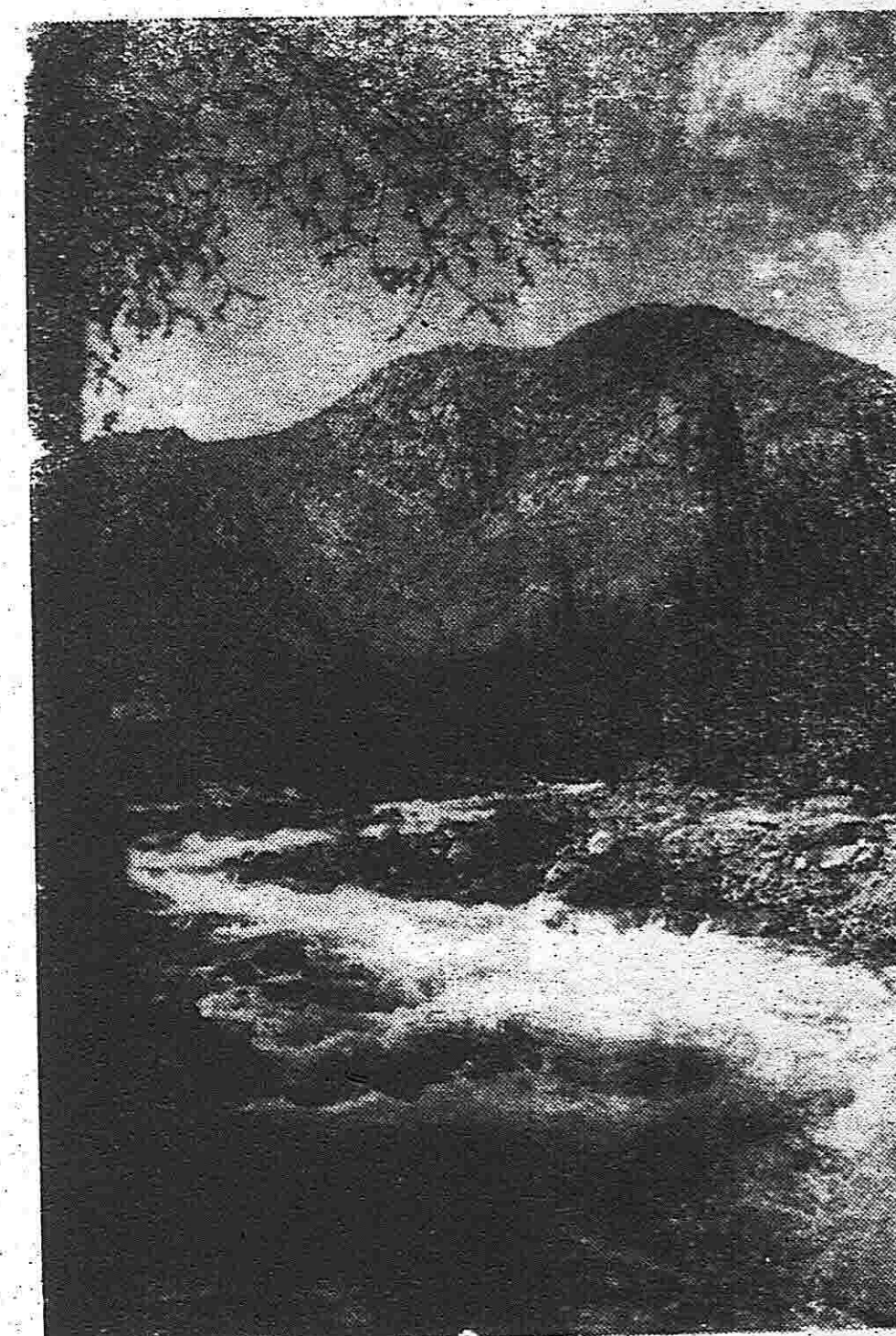
"We may never get them together," one gun officer said, "but at least we are keeping them apart."

KABUL, May, 12.—Mr. Faiz Mohammad Khairzadeh, Chief of the Institute of Fine Arts, who had gone to the United States to complete the movie film titled "Like an Eagle," returned home this morning.

Mr. Khairzadeh said that the film was successfully completed and it was hoped that it will be released for exhibition before the Independence Day Festival.



Through this arch at Paghman pass thousands of picnickers every Friday to escape the Kabul heat.



Paghman River provides breathtaking sight.



## Special Problems In Developing Countries Call For Special Efforts In Human Rights

When you pare away the traditional concepts of human rights and look at the modern "freedoms" which have been set down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, it is easy to see that developing countries present special problems in this field. And this is what the seminar will be looking into mostly.

### The 3 Freedoms

Although freedom of speech, freedom of press, and freedom of worship have long dominated the human rights list, they cost nothing to implement and therefore present no more serious problems for the developing nation than they do in a highly industrialized country.

The new rights, however, often cost money—and money is a scarce commodity in a developing country; if it weren't, the country would already be developed.

Today the emphasis is not on freedom of "but" on freedom of "such as" "freedom to work" and "freedom to rest". And today's "demanders" not only want "freedom to work" but they demand a job with "just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment".

**Right To Rest, Leisure**  
In addition to a job, "Everyone who works has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay," as stated in Article 24 of the Declaration.

Providing jobs is costly enough, but providing education, sanitation, and health for everyone are almost unattainable goals for emerging nations who suddenly find themselves needing everything at once which often even the so-called "developed nations" don't have in abundance.

Yet the declaration calls for this: "Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing housing, and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control," as stipulated in Article 25.

**Free Compulsory Education**  
Education shall be free and compulsory in the "elementary and fundamental stages" with technical and professional edu-

cation equally accessible to all on the basis of merit, reserving on the right of the parent "to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children".

In fact the United Nations is so concerned about the children—the future hope and promise of the world—that it has set down a special declaration of "The Rights of the Child".

He shall "enjoy the benefits of social security. He shall be entitled to grow and develop in health; to grow and develop in health; to this end special care and protection shall be provided both to him and to his mother, including adequate pre-natal and post-natal care. The child shall have the right to adequate nutrition,

housing, recreation, and medical services".

**Untiring Efforts Needed**  
All of these goals are well-meant and should be implemented at the earliest possible time but their tremendous cost in money, personnel, and physical facilities will require the untiring efforts of the entire United Nations for many years to come.

Although the Seminar of Human Rights will undoubtedly come up with many answers to these questions and solution to the individual problems, the total picture will require the all-out input of every phase of life—economic, political, psychological, sociological, and education!—both in the spheres of government and business as well as that of the individual citizen of every developing nation.

## 4 Greek Cypriots Killed As They Attack Turkish Walled City Of Famagusta

NICOSIA, Cyprus, May, 12, (AP).—

THREE Greek army officers and a Greek Cypriot policeman doffed their uniforms Monday, drove into the Turkish walled city of Famagusta and were shot down. The new outbreak created electric excitement throughout the troubled island of Cyprus.

The four men in civilian clothes drove into the harbour gate of the Turkish sector, were challenged by Turkish sentries and eventually stopped their car just short of the exit gate on the land side. Firing broke out. A Greek Major and Captain, and a Greek Cypriot policeman, son of the chief of police of Nicosia, were killed.

Another Greek army Captain was seriously wounded. A Turkish bystander drinking coffee was killed by crossfire. In New York according to DPA, Cyprus President Makarios has welcomed as "constructive" UN Secretary-General U Thant's directives to the UN peace-keeping force in Cyprus.

Cyprus U.N. Ambassador Zenon Rossides told the U.N. Security Council Chairman Tuesday that, according to Makarios, the Cyprus Government would do its best to help fulfill the tasks of the U.N. peace-keeping force, in which it had the greatest confidence.

## Afghanistan Gives Its Visitors The Real Red Carpet Treatment

By: MAIWAND

When Afghanistan "rolls out the red carpet" to its distinguished visitors at the human rights conference, it is no mere figure of speech. Afghan carpets are among the finest in the world—and when it comes to red carpets, this country is unsurpassed.

Although the work is done by hand and is not particularly well organized, Afghanistan exports nearly a half million square metres of quality carpet annually. And this is no small feat when one considers that it takes from one month to six weeks for a woman to produce one square metre, working all day.

In the winter, when the days are shorter, it takes even longer to produce the same amount.

Traditionally the carpet making people are the Turkomans who have passed their skills on for many generations. Many of the carpets are made by women and children while the men are working in the fields or doing other heavy work.

Like fingerprints, no two carpets are exactly the same. Even when made by the same person or the same family, the pattern usually varies slightly—and this in itself often makes for interesting carpets.

The large carpet-making areas are Northwest Afghanistan, from Shiberghan to Anghoy, and Herat in Western Afghanistan. The former area is by far the largest and it is from here that frequently the best carpets come from. This is partly because the Herat carpet industry has become institutionalized.

Although "mauri" is a style of carpet signifying its design, which originated in Marv, it is today often used more as a term of quality and a "mauri" is considered the very finest carpet available.

Prices can range from Af. 700 to 800 per square metre, according to one authority, for the ordinary "garden variety" of carpet, to Af. 2500 or 3000 for a square metre of the very finest "mauri".

And how do you tell a good rug from a floor mat? Knots per inch are often used as a standard with 100 per square inch being ordinary and extra fine carpets going as high as 400 knots to the square inch.

Another criterion is to look at the fringe. If this is coarse grey wool, it indicates that the rest of the warp and woof are of mediocre quality. If the fringe is white and fine, it indicates that the carpet is probably made of finer stuff.

One thing you can be sure of in the traditional Afghan carpet that you won't find in other oriental rugs: They are all wool, including the knots, warp, and woof. Also the traditional Afghan carpet sticks to the geometric patterns while neighbouring carpeters often go in for floral patterns.

It is always well to look around at many carpets before you buy one so you can see a wide range of patterns—and as with buying anything with which you are unfamiliar, it is not a bad idea to take along someone who knows his knots.

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## Radio Afghanistan Programme

### TUESDAY

#### 1. English Programme:

3.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15225 kc= 19 m band.

11. English Programme: 3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 15125 kc= 19 m band.

Urdu programme: 6.00-6.30 p.m. AST 4775 kc= m band.

11. English Programme: 6.30-7.00 p.m. AST 4775 kc= m band.

Urdu Programme: 10.00-10.30 p.m. AST 4775 kc= 62 m band.

Urdu Programme: 10.30-11.00 p.m. AST 11735 kc= 25 m band.

German Programme: 11.00-11.30 p.m. AST 15225 kc= 19 m band.

French Programme: 11.30-12.00 midnight 15225 kc=

The Programmes include news, commentaries, interviews, topical and historical reports and music.

### Western Music

Sunday, 9.00-9.55 p.m. classical and light programmes Friday, 1.00-1.45 p.m. light programme Tuesday, 5.00-5.30 p.m. popular tunes Thursday, 5.00-5.30 p.m. popular tunes.

## Air Services

### WEDNESDAY

#### ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

### ARRIVALS

Beirut-Tehran-Kandahar Arr. Kabul 13-30. Mazar-Kunduz Arr. Kabul 13-10

### DEPARTURES

Kandahar-Karachi Dep. Kabul 10-00.

Lahore-New Delhi Dep. Kabul 15-00

Kunduz-Mazar Dep. Kabul 10-00.

### AEROFLOT

Moscow-Tashkent Arr. Kabul 9-40. Tashkent-Moscow Dep. Kabul 12-20

## Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122  
Police 20607-21122  
Traffic 20159-24041

Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732  
Radio Afghanistan 20452  
New Clinic 24272

Da Afghanistan Bank 20045  
Bakhtar News Agency 20413  
Afghan National Bank 21771

Airport 22318

## Pharmacies

Ariana Phone No. 20563  
Bakhtar Phone No. 22619  
Shakari Phone No. 24470

Luqman Phone No. 24174  
Roshan Phone No. 20531  
Karte-Char Phone No. 23829

## Change Of Attitude-A Major Factor In Development Of Nation's Manpower

By: B. YUSUFZAI

The most important resource of an underdeveloped country is its manpower. If this resource is trained and its activities are co-ordinated, economic development will be surer and faster. Mobilisation of human resources can be assured by formal education which requires time and patience and by introducing change in peoples' thinking and attitudes. It is the latter which is very important in developing countries of today where rising expectations are the dictum of the day.

### Words to be Followed by Action

People must be convinced that development is not only necessary but also possible. To convey this idea, words have to be followed by action. Propaganda is an effective tool and it must be used to its maximum capacity. Practical work and demonstrations in every field of economic activity will have their effect but what is needed most is to convince the public that they have resources at their own disposal—small as they may be—which are capable of improving their lives.

### Social Barriers

Most underdeveloped countries have a strongly hierarchical social structure. The use of human potential is hampered by the strong and rigid social barriers. Before development can take place these barriers, which are often based on obsolete traditions should be eliminated. People from all walks of life should be given the opportunity within the boundary of law to seek their fortune wherever they see fit. They should be given the assurance

that their rights will be safe and protected. Their property rights will not be violated without recourse to the law.

### Vicious Circle

Underdevelopment is a vicious circle. Ignorance leads to poverty, poverty to underdevelopment and underdevelopment to ignorance. One way to break this vicious circle is to bring change in the pattern of thinking of the people. This can be done as mentioned above by formal schooling or by other media. If the educational system is broad enough and simple enough to bring the change and to produce the necessary personnel needed by the economy, it is well and good. However, if this objective cannot be obtained soon, other measures have to be sought.

### Extensive Propaganda

Change in attitude can be brought about by extensive propaganda. Radio as an effective instrument of this objective in most underdeveloped countries, and particularly in our society, has played an important role. This source should be utilised fully. A well planned and well organised propaganda machine, directed of the minds of the people with the goal of persuading them that development not only can be attained by individual effort, but that, indeed, individual effort is essential to bring about collective results, will have far reaching effects in uniting thoughts and wills.

### Community Development

Community development schemes

which reach the heart of the village and rural population can break many of the social myths and taboos. Practical experience in our own country indicates that many of the free public services, such as schools and medical care, were looked upon with suspicion and turned down by the village people only a few years ago. Today these services are not only wanted, but the village people are willing to pay for many of them themselves.

Government administrative staff in general, and the staff of provinces and rural communities in particular, have a major role in producing a change in the attitudes and thinking of the people towards development. A sincere approach and hard work by public servants is not only understood by the rural population, but it will also be appreciated by them. To understand true spirit of work and to distinguish between good and bad does not require any specialised education, or high-sounding degrees. Any intelligent farmer or worker can fully appreciate and evaluate what is being done for him. It is up to the administrator to show his sincerity. The gap between people and the administrator can be bridged by little effort when a sincere approach is made to the problems of the administered.

Practical measures, such as those mentioned above are bound to bring about a change in the thinking of the people—their own biggest resources of development.

## McNamara Will Meet Von Hassel Again In Autumn

BONN, May, 12, (DPA).—U.S. Secretary of Defence Robert McNamara flying to Saigon after three days of talks with Bonn officials, will meet his West German counterpart Kai-uwe Von Hassel again in Autumn.

A communiqué issued at the end of Monday's talks said the meetings had been so useful it had been decided to continue them regularly at six-month intervals.

It stressed both statesmen had agreed that the defence of the West was indivisible, and that security had to be maintained wherever it was threatened.

The communiqué said the talks concerned largely joint armament research and development including development of vertical take-off type planes, military tanks, and an exchange of young scientists for advanced training.

McNamara and his West German colleague expressed their satisfaction with progress on proposed joint construction for a battle tank, to be completed by 1970.

The ministers also discussed a joint production programme, which among other things provided for the co-production of "starfighter" training aircraft by West German and American companies. Plans for joint production of a medium-sized helicopter were also founded.

The communiqué said McNamara and von Hassel had also signed an agreement calling for the construction of three destroyers, with remote-controlled weapons to be built in the United States at a cost of fifty million dollars each.

The destroyers would be equipped with the latest "tartar" rocket system, designed for defence against aircraft as well as for use against ships and land targets.

## All The Nudes That Flirt We Print

Editor's Note: A sailor and a 16-year-old brunette were married Saturday at a nudist camp. The 200 invited guests and reporters had to undress and attend the wedding in the nude. One of the reporters was Marian Dale, a brunette reporter for the Fort Lauderdale News. Here is Marian's story:

DELRAY BEACH, Florida, May, 12, (AP).—I've been to a nudist camp once before, but I didn't undress and there were no nudists around so it really doesn't matter. This was different.

They'll tell you first off you get used to it—being naked I mean. So who gets used to attending a wedding in insect repellent and sunglasses? They told me when I took the assignment (attending the wedding of Nudists Sissy Dawson, 16, and Charles Morrow, 23) that the thing—meaning the time I had to be nude—would be about five minutes. There were 200 guests and we were there an hour.

And I'm still not used to it. We were met at a guarded gate by one of the visiting wedding guests—a man in shorts. He asked for identification, then we all drove inside to a parking lot.

He took off his shorts right away and told us to undress before we went on inside.

I didn't know what to take off first. Anyway, this man came around the side of the car and talked to me. He didn't seem at all concerned. I was. I just kept looking straight in his eyes and talking like mad.

I put on my sunglasses—they were allowed—and we went inside. I had to concentrate hard on talking to people. After all, you have to concentrate on something. I learned to recognize people by their hair, sunglasses and their eyes.

One little old man seemed to be following me around and I saw a couple of guys watching now and then, but everyone was well behaved.

We (including Don, Meitin, Pompano, Beach, Sun-Sentina, obviously didn't belong. Everyone had beautiful tans. Our tans gave us away.

Someone should have thought to take suntan oil. I'm burned. The flies bothered us and everyone wore insect repellent. Otherwise, not having clothes didn't bother us physically. We were so busy trying to get information for a story, I forgot temporarily—I was nude.

There were people of all ages—children, teen-agers, men and women—from their 20s to 80s. Some wore sunglasses and hats. That's all. Many barefoot. They were all uninhibited and all interested in our reaction. They wanted to know how it felt to be nude the first time.

We went back to the parking lot, got our clothes out and put them on and Don said, "boy, you look good in clothes."

I believe it. Clothes are here to stay.

They would also have the latest in radar equipment and anti-submarine devices.

Both ministers laid special emphasis on West German assurances that Bonn's programme of purchasing armaments in the United States for the West German Army would continue.

This programme, with purchases estimated at about six hundred million dollars annually, is designed to offset the balance of payments difficulties encountered by the United States in maintaining six U.S. divisions in West Germany.

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## Committee Adopts Resolution On Aden

UNITED NATIONS, May, 12, (AP)—The special committee on decolonisation adopted Monday an 11-nation resolution urging Britain to halt military operations in South Arabia and calling the Security Council's attention to the situation in the Aden territory.

The vote was 18-3 (Britain, the United States and Australia with two abstentions Italy and Denmark).

Ten African and Asian countries and Yugoslavia sponsored the resolution.

Britain announced beforehand it would vote against the resolution on the grounds that its military action in South Arabia was aimed at meeting the campaign of subversion from the United Arab Republic and Yemen seeking to break up the South Arabian Federation.

He said Britain desires peace on the Yemen-South Arabia border and urged Iraq's Adnan Pachachi, who steered the measure through the committee, to use his influence on the U.A.R. and Yemen to comply with the terms of a Security Council resolution on the Yemen situation in April.

KABUL, May, 12.—The department of Royal Protocol announces that Mr. John P. Humphrey, UN Secretary-General U Thant's representative to the Human Rights Seminar was received in audience by His Majesty the King at Gul Khana Palace Monday morning.

## Humphrey Praises Afghan Role In The UN Activities

(Contd. from page 1)

works closely with the Human Rights commission.

He went on to praise the initiative of the Afghan government in inviting the seminar to Kabul "as a sign of strength and of confidence in the future."

"The Afghan record is a good one," Mr. Humphrey said, "both at home and at the United Nations." He described Afghanistan's "position of leadership" in the Third Committee of the General Assembly and the role its permanent representative, Ambassador Pazhwak, has played in that body and as chairman of the Human Rights Commission, as the Fact Finding Mission to South Vietnam on Alleged Persecution of the Buddhist Community there.

"I think everyone will agree that it is appropriate and natural that this important seminar on Human Rights in developing countries should take place in Afghanistan," he said.

Mr. Humphrey concluded his address with a discussion of the claim that economically underdeveloped countries have special problems regarding human rights and that it is more difficult for them to observe and promote respect for Human Rights than in economically advanced countries.

"Is this true?" he asked. "I for one am impatiently awaiting the answer which this seminar will give to that question."

In his own speech, Dr. Popal discussed Afghanistan's firm faith in the United Nations Charter.

"Efforts made by Afghanistan's delegate in the United Nations in formulating the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and also

in establishing the right of nations to self-determination are sufficient proof of this statement," he said.

He discussed Afghanistan's efforts to develop education, social institutions and industry, exploit natural resources, and formulate laws designed to maintain "the freedom and immunity of the individual," thus attaining a status which may enable him to enjoy the real and true rights of man.

"In this vital struggle we are not alone because international organisations and friendly countries are co-operating with us," he said, "and our youth, with hopeful hearts and a firm resolve, are trying to study and learn in order to become useful members of society and a source of strength for their country."

Also speaking at the opening session was Dr. Osman Anwary, Rector of Kabul University, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the faculty and students.

"In an atmosphere of thoughtful informality, the problems that face mankind and the different viewpoints regarding the solution of them can be constructively shared, with the hope that misunderstandings can be cleared up and agreements, fair and just, and acceptable to all, can be attained," he said.

Among the distinguished guests at the opening session were His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah and Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the National Assembly.

Nations represented at the seminar are: Australia, Afghanistan, Brunei, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, and Thailand.

## Rural Development Project To Be Opened In Saighan, Kahmard

KABUL, May, 12.—A rural development project will be launched at the green valleys of Saighan and Kahmard, in central Afghanistan.

Mr. Aminullah, an official of the Rural Development Department who had gone to Bamiyan province to survey the area for this purpose said in an interview on his return that the project will cover almost two thousand square kilometres adding that the area had been surveyed from social and economic points of view.

He said both Saighan and Kahmard are two fertile valleys lying in an east-west direction supporting almost 20,000 people ninety per cent of whom engage in farming and animal husbandry.

The main agricultural products are wheat, linseed, beans, apricots, pears, walnuts and almonds etc. Asaphotida and caraway seeds are also found in abundance at the foot hills.

He said the rural development department will assist these people to improve their farming method and get acquainted in effectively fighting some of the common animal and plant diseases.

He pointed out that the women in the area were taking an interest in silk worm breeding and expressed the hope that through the assistance of experts sericulture will be further promoted.

The project will be officially inaugurated by March 1965.

Then sixth grade students from Saighan and Kahmard have been selected for training at the rural training centre at Gulzar, Kabul.



### PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film; **THE BARBARIAN AND THE GEISHA**, starring: John Wayne and Eiko Ando.

### KABUL CINEMA

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **DAY WITHOUT SUNSET** with translation in Persian.

### BEZHAD CINEMA

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **POLICE CAPTURES THE THIEF**, starring: Shama, Sermaish, Bagwan and Helen.

### ZAINEB CINEMA

At 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Indian film; **MODERN GIRLS**, starring: Saida Khan and Pradeep Kumar.

## Two Pakistani Policemen Killed In Clash With Nationalists

KABUL, May, 12.—A report from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan states that Pakistani officer and policemen had gone to Khazra to threaten Mangal nationalists.

They were attacked by Mr. Ali Mohammad Khan and Mr. Kadir Bakhsh Khan killing two of the policemen.

The rest are reported to have taken to their heels. The report adds that the Pakhtunistani nationalists have taken to mountains to prepare their defence.

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